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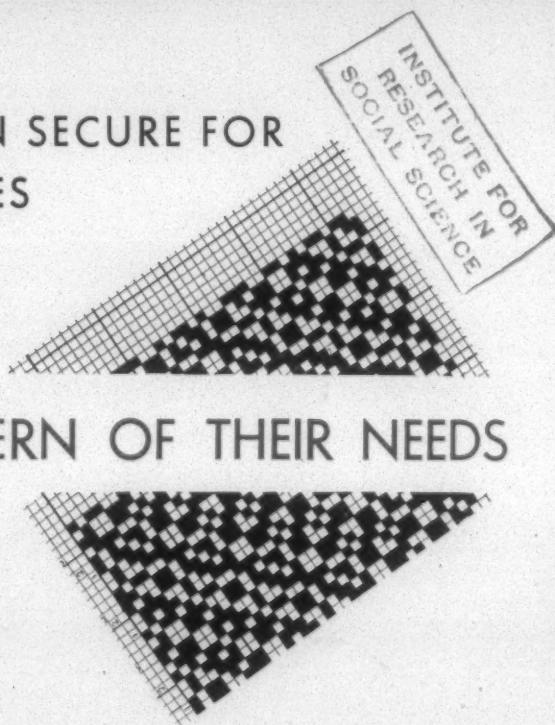
No. 9

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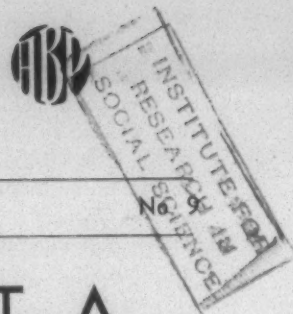
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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

THE Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association met at the Community House of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C., Friday, April 15th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Chairman Marshall Dilling: We will now come to order.

The first item we have on the program is a talk by Mr. D. H. Williams, on "Cotton;" but we think that probably some of the mill men, men who have been trying to work with this cotton might talk a little bit before he starts in and perhaps give him a little better idea of what we want to know and the problems that we have in connection with it.

I do not suppose there has been a year since 1931, and I don't know when before that, that we have had as much trouble with the cotton crop as we are having with last year's crop. It is a matter of vital concern to us. Now, of course, some of you fellows have had no complaints from your customers, but the ones that have had are interested to know something to do, if there is something that can be found to help out. So we want to talk about that a little bit, then we are going to have Mr. Williams to talk to us about cotton.

Now, we would like to have somebody give us something of your experience. The first question we have listed here is, "What are your experiences and impressions of the 1937 cotton crop?" Now, you have had some experiences with this and you have some impressions. We will be glad to have some of you give us your views on this cotton that you are trying to spin successfully this year—I say, trying to spin successfully. Now, who has a question you want to ask about it or who wants to give your experiences? I believe I will ask H. G. Winget to tell us something about that.

H. G. Winget, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia: I just looked at that question as put down here—I don't use that kind of language that it would take to describe just what trouble and experience we have had! We have found, though, that we notice a drop in breaking strength. I think that is the main trouble that we have had at our mill. I think it looks as good, but we don't get the breaking strength we formerly got.

Chairman: What about the waste in the mill, Mr. Winget?

H. G. Winget: Well, we haven't noticed any particular difference in waste. I think we have more fuzz, if that is a good word, throughout the spinning room and a

little more fly. That is about all I can say about the matter.

Chairman: I am going to ask Mr. Sherman to tell us something on that.

S. H. Sherman, Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia: My experience has been a dropping in breaking strength of approximately 5 to 10 per cent, but that it is more or less of a variable condition. We will test it one day it will be, say, about 90, and then test it again and it will be 83, and next week it will be back to 90 and then again down, indicating that possibly some of the cotton is as good as it has been but some of it is not so good. It is the variation in breaking that worries me. The only suggestion I have to offer to overcome that is to mix the cotton as largely as possible so that the bales of cotton which produce this will be spread out and not concentrated in any one lot running through the mill.

Chairman: What about your fly, Mr. Sherman.

S. H. Sherman: We are spraying our cotton with oil and we haven't noticed any difference in the fly through the mill. That has a tendency to keep down the fly and we haven't noticed any increase.

Chairman: What about you, Mr. Williams?

W. N. Williams, Supt., Rex Spinning Co.: Well, my experience has been this year, that it is weaker than any time since 1931, and I don't have the variation that Mr. Sherman talks about. It is about one thing all the time but it is not as good as I would like to have it. I get the maximum breakage that is required and the waste percentage appears about one and a half per cent more than it was last year.

Chairman: Do you notice any more fly on your frames?

Mr. Williams: Yes, there is more fly on the floor and more on the machinery.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Williams. Somebody else that can tell us something of your experience and impression of this crop that you are working on; who else wants to speak on that?

A few days ago I was able to get hold of a report from the leading testing laboratory in the United States, the final report on these things, and they said that microscopical examination of longitudinal mounts shows that the white specks on the surface of the fabric woven out of the cotton being produced from last year's crop contains

immature cotton fibers which we have always known as dead cotton. That indicates that there is a lot of fibers in that crop that are not mature and when we try to work them, either through our pickers or carders or some other machine, those fibers break up and form a condition there that is unsatisfactory. There is no spinning quality to those, still they stick to the other fibers and they go on through.

H. G. Winget: Mr. Dilling, doesn't that mean about the same thing that we call neps?

Chairman: Yes, only it is more pronounced than usual. It is dead cotton, and part of that is responsible for so much fly getting on your machines and on your floor and a larger percentage of waste being met than usual.

Who else has anything to say on this or any question you would like to ask. After Mr. Williams speaks, we are going to give you an opportunity to ask him some questions. Has anybody anything to say at this time; if not, I am going to present Mr. D. H. Williams. Mr. Williams is one of the best known cotton men in the South, not only in Gastonia but in the South, and he has had a wonderful experience with cotton of various kinds and he can tell us something that will certainly be worth while. We want Mr. Williams to tell us anything that he wants to, particularly the things that will be of interest to us manufacturers. After he finishes, if there is any question you would like to ask him you will have the opportunity and he will be glad to answer your questions. Mr. Williams.

Mr. Williams' address was published in the Textile Bulletin, April 14th issue.

Chairman: Gentlemen, I think that is one of the most instructive talks that we have had presented to us on the subject of cotton and I am sure that we have learned to appreciate the suggestion of the cotton man who sells us this sorry cotton. At least, let us be charitable to him.

Now, I am sure that he has raised in your mind some questions that you would like to ask him and I hope you will ask him any questions that you want to. If he can't answer the questions, he will talk about it. Who has a question you want to ask Mr. Williams, some question he raised in your mind or that you have had there before? Who has a question to ask Mr. Williams. (Pause.)

He hasn't answered the cotton situation to your entire satisfaction, has he?

John W. Long, Groves Thread Mills: I would like to ask him a question. In this bad cotton that you are finding from the different sections, do you find that the irregularities in fiber vary in close sections; in other words, will you find that bad condition in the whole county?

D. H. Williams: I think I understand your question. We find that there are several well-defined sections, or sectional groups, from which we can buy good cotton. They are well understood. For instance, we refer to the Monroe section. That refers to the cotton that ordinarily comes to Monroe. Apparently that immediate section has been subjected to about the same brand of weather, about the same conditions, and we find all of the cotton in that section approximately the same. It may be worse than this section over here or better, but it is about the same brand of better or worse—if you get what I mean.

John W. Long: Well, in a time like this, does the soil

help the weather condition, does it help that to throw it off; in other words, where we have a sandy land and then clay, more clay, does that affect that condition?

D. H. Williams: I don't think so, sir, because as a general thing most of the soil in the delta is about the same. Some is a little better than others, but it seems to me that while soil possibly enters that the prevailing influence is weather; that is my guess. Some sections might not have just quite as changeable weather as others.

H. G. Winget: As a matter of fact, a few years ago we were permitted to make so many bales of cotton or so many acres, one or the other—

D. H. Williams: You were permitted so many acres.

H. G. Winget: And you could raise as little or as much as that acreage would raise; well, what effect do you think the use of extra fertilizer had on that cotton?

D. H. Williams: Well, ordinarily it would strengthen it.

H. G. Winget: Do they use much fertilizer?

D. H. Williams: They use some, but not as much as you do up here. I have no particular answer to this proposition; it is just a few observations. As I look at the thing, it seems to me that weather—and by weather, it hasn't been any particular section of bad weather or section of good weather, but it has been quick changes from a very wet to a baked out condition, then from a baked out condition back to a wet condition—that seems to be the thing that has bothered us more than anything else. It is pure conjecture on my part, but it is the best we have got so far.

Chairman: Mr. Williams, do you attribute the difference in, say Egyptian cotton, from American, to climate or soil?

D. H. Williams: I suppose you refer to its uniformity and its length and its strength—the Egyptian cotton crop is handled on an entirely different basis from the American cotton crop, as you know. There are two general classes of cotton in Egypt, long and short; the short cotton is called uppers and the long cotton Sakha and Giza and other long lengths; but it is the soil, the irrigation, and the climate, plus one other great factor, and that is a careful handling of seed and a blending of the cotton, that makes the Egyptian cotton occupy the high place it does, in my judgment.

Chairman: Are there any other questions that anyone would like to ask Mr. Williams? Again I thank you for coming here and giving us this very instructive talk.

D. H. Williams: Thank you very much.

Twist in Roving

Chairman: The next question we have on your list here is, "What effect will more or less twist in roving have on the breaking strength of yarn?" We are going to call on Mr. W. N. Williams, of the Rex Spinning Company, to talk to us on that subject.

W. N. Williams, Supt., Rex Spinning Company: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I dislike to get up here and try to put a little twist in that cotton, but I expect all of

you have formed an opinion of what would be the most accurate twist multiple to use in cotton.

Now, my question that Mr. Dilling has asked is, "What affect will more or less twist in roving have on the breaking strength of the yarn?" Well, there are several different ways to look at that thing, because of the several different cottons described here. I thought I knew when I came in here some of the things about this, but I have a different viewpoint of twist since listening to the speaker than I had before I came in, and I think we all have.

The least possible amount of twist used to get the roving off and on without stretching, to my mind, is the correct twist to put in; but some of us don't realize or don't know just where that place is and we don't know how to find it out. In going from the slubber to the intermediate we don't have a great deal of trouble with the roving because it is heavy enough and the amount of twist is not so important. But when we get to the intermediate and go to prepare the roving frames, very often we have excessive twist and sometimes that comes about from the fact that we have so many ends to break back at the slubber. We are always afraid we are going to stretch the roving a little bit, but I am thinking that we stretch more roving after we go to winding off than we do pulling it through the creel; and if it breaks back, a lot of times we will just go and add twist, when we should do something else to stop that breaking back.

I think we ought to look for something else first. Well, after we run on with that added twist of course our draft is much harder than it was before; it is harder to draw that than it was before. But we go ahead for quite awhile, the work is running better, and we think that we have done the right thing. But the consequences are that later, our roving begins to show that it makes for uneven work and as we run on down until we get to the jacks we have quite a long stream of uneven roving.

I think that if we would determine the proper twist from the very start, and keep your rollers closer (you can keep your rollers closer if you don't have so much twist) and you could even the roving. I think that a good deal of the weak yarn comes from right at the roving frame and the jacks, probably. If we will take this twist out so as to have the very loosest multiple possible to run with, and then if we have any trouble from breaking back look for some other cause, but keep the multiple just as low as possible until you get to the jacks. Really I think we could use a little more twist on the jacks or a little higher multiple than we use on the intermediate and roving frames; because when we go to the spinning we have a longer space between the roller and we can use a little higher twist than used back at the roving frame, I mean a higher multiple. And I think that will answer this question of more or less twist; the lowest multiple possible to get your roving through without breaking back. And I don't think we will have a lot of breaking back if we will have another point looked after, the tension. I think a good many times that we find roving breaking back after it passes one or two processes that we have done a good deal of that from too tight a tension. And we put the twist in to stop that when we should look for something else.

My opinion on this twist question is, just as little as we can use.

Adding Twist in Hot Weather

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Williams. Who has anything else to add to this discussion? Who can tell us anything else about it? Well, we will pass on to No. 3. *"Is it necessary to put more twist in spinning in hot weather; if so, why?"*

We had a man to talk to us on that subject, but late this afternoon he telephoned me that he had the flu, and he talked like he did, too, and he just couldn't come out. But we would like to have somebody else talk to us about it. This summer we are probably going to need to put some more twist in it, this cotton that we have, so somebody tell us about that. Who can tell us something about it? Is it necessary to put more twist in spinning in hot weather? The same rule would apply to roving as well. Mr. Cauble, what do you think about it?

S. M. Cauble, Supt., Laboratory and Lincoln Mill: Mr. Chairman, I have not been in the habit of adding more twist in the summer time. I am just like Mr. Williams; I use as small an amount of twist as I possibly can and get good results with it. I have never been able to see why if your work would run all right that it was necessary to add more twist in the summer. I have had people to suggest, even section men, that if we put more twist in during what they call "dog days," that it would run better. I have never tried this out and I don't think anything of it as long as my work will run all right. I run it the same as I do in the winter months.

Chairman: Will Mr. G. R. Grice stand?

George R. Grice, Supt., Lola Mills, Inc., Stanley: Mr. Chairman, I have had to put twist in at times, but I think that depends on the cotton. There are times that we have had cotton like we are going through with now. I think we have had these cotton troubles a long time and we are just noticing them more now, and I remember a few times that the only thing that I could do to get some cotton through the mill was to add the twist. Now, I don't know as it was altogether the weather, but it was some condition in the cotton that I had to add to there to get strength enough to go with it.

S. M. Cauble: But you never added any twist just because the weather was getting hot; in other words, if your work was going all right, regardless of the hot weather, you didn't add twist merely because of the hot weather, did you?

George R. Grice: No, no. I think if you have got proper humidity and keep this humidity all that you should, with what we call average cotton, an average year's crop; if you have got the proper humidity and all you can go through without adding twist in the summer time. Now, I have gone through a good many summers that we didn't add twist, but we have had times that I have had to add twist. I think it was due to some other conditions in the cotton.

I remember some trouble I had one time with some cotton and it was an irrigated cotton. I sent some of it to Raleigh to the State School, and they told me that that cotton was as transparent as glass and as flat as a ribbon, the fibers; and it didn't make any difference how much twist we put in it we couldn't get results. We could make it go through better by adding some twist, but it didn't help us much.

Chairman: Has anybody else anything to say on this question of adding twist in hot weather?

W. N. Williams: Mr. Chairman, I think that started way back yonder when we didn't raise enough cotton to run from one season to another and I think that was the reason. At the lower end of the season the last bales are being gathered up to spin and most of the time the better cotton has been picked off and we wind up with July and August and get ready for September, this cotton that was left over was bad, and sometimes you have to apply more twist there.

If you have got the cotton that we had formerly to start out with I don't believe you would have to add twist because it was July or August, in the summertime.

Chairman: Another thing that enters into that, years ago we didn't have adequate humidity in the mills like we have today and in extremely hot weather it affected it more than it affects it today with adequate humidity systems that we have. That enters into it, I am sure.

H. G. Winget: The matter of habit enters in there, too, if you have a habit of doing like that (laughter), you just keep it up.

Square Point vs. Round Point Travelers

Chairman: Well, we will pass on to the next question. That is a question that we had on our list last fall and we didn't get through with it. We talked about it, but we didn't finish it. "*Has a square point traveler any advantages over a round point; if so, what are they?*" Mr. Cauble talked on that subject last fall and we have asked him to talk again at this time. I understand he has made some further tests. If you will come to the front, Mr. Cauble, and tell us something about it, we will appreciate it.

S. M. Cauble: I don't know as there is very much I can tell about travelers because as a usual thing it depends on the man in charge; if he wants to run square point travelers of course he will make them go and if he wants to make the round point travelers go he will make those go.

Up to two years ago I had never used anything except a round point traveler. I remember on one occasion I wrote to a friend of mine who was a traveling man in Greenville, S. C., and asked him to send me some samples of travelers. I was running from 86's to 120's. He sent some travelers to me and he sent square point travelers. Well, I thought so much of round point travelers at that time I didn't even try them. Later on I came to Lincolnton and we didn't have so much money to buy new equipment and we were having quite a bit of trouble. I tried travelers from three of the leading manufacturers and they were all round points at that time. Finally I got in my car and came to Gastonia to a certain company and I said, "Listen, I am in trouble; I have some rings I can't make go." They said, "What seems to be the trouble?" I told them that they were reworked rings, and they said "Oh" as quickly as I said that, of course. But they said they would see what they could do and they gave me a number of samples, and I said, "I want square points, I have tried everything else that I could get hold of." Well, I tried those and they gave us good results and I have been using them now for two years.

I was like most every other man, I thought that they wouldn't do to put on anything, especially finer than 40's, and we went on using them on 36's or 40's, for some time. Some time ago we thought we would try them on 60's at a speed of 9,600 and we got good results.

We have just finished a test of 33 hours and we put in this test 416 spindles with square points and also 416 with round points. The overseer made a check of the number of ends down on each type of traveler over a period of 33 hours, and at the end of this test, the 33-hour test, there were 129 more ends down on the round point traveler than on the square point traveler. And we tried to make that test just as nearly accurate as we possibly could, making it under the same conditions, the frames side by side, the same number of yarn and—well, there just wasn't any difference, and that is how that proved out to us, at the end of this 33-hour test, with 129 more ends down on the round point traveler than on the square point.

I really think that if you will change your travelers you will do well. We left the round point traveler on there 400 hours whereas with the square point traveler we left it on there 480 hours, so you see we get 80 hours more running and as far as we can tell it does not do any harm to the yarn or to our rings. And, as I have mentioned before, you know that the square point traveler is 10 per cent cheaper than the round point. The traveler people tell me the reason for that is, that it is easier machined and therefore they can sell the traveler to us cheaper, of course, and that is to be considered.

W. N. Williams: That is on 60's?

S. M. Cauble: Yes, on 60's.

Chairman: Did you have more ends down on the doff?

S. M. Cauble: Well, no, we didn't check that. He doffed the frame and then started to make the count.

Chairman: Are there any other questions that anyone would like to ask Mr. Cauble? Has anyone else anything to say on this subject?

That is an interesting question. If you get 80 hours more, that is 20 per cent more, and then 10 per cent cheaper in traveler cost, that is certainly worth trying.

Marshall Dilling, Jr.: There would be more power there, wouldn't there; it would take more power to run the square point than the round point?

S. M. Cauble: I don't know as you would. You have the increased weight of the round point to compensate for the difference there and so I don't know as it would. It might take more power, I couldn't say about that.

W. N. Williams: Does one frame run longer than the other?

S. M. Cauble: No, it didn't.

W. N. Williams: Then it wouldn't take more power.

Discussion on Merits of Light Weight Tape

Chairman: Mr. Richie, do you have anything to say on that? Well, if there is nothing more on that, we will pass on. "*What advantages has the new light weight tape over the regular weight tape? In power consumption? In length of service?*" That is one of the questions

(Continued on Page 8)

Personnel Changes of E. F. Houghton & Co.

Revisions in sales divisions and the appointment of a new assistant general sales manager have been announced by E. F. Houghton & Co., manufacturers of oils, leathers and metal working products, Philadelphia.

G. W. Pressel, now executive vice-president, has also assumed the position of general sales manager. To assist him, C. G. Schultze, former sales manager, Central Division, has been named assistant general sales manager. Mr. Schultze will direct field activities and be in charge of sales promotion of established products, working with the advertising department headed by D. C. Miner.

The Central division has been divided into three sections: Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago divisions. Sales division heads are as follows: H. E. Sanson, Eastern division; W. H. Brinkley, Southern division; A. A. Miller, Western division; D. J. Richards, Pittsburgh division; H. E. Martin, Detroit division; E. C. Barlow, Chicago division.

Departmental heads in the main office in Philadelphia are set up under a newly created position of research sales manager, filled by L. D. Holland. Research department heads include: C. P. Geen, manager, lubrication research; J. N. Smith, manager, leather research; C. B. Kinney, manager, textile research; O. M. Gibson, manager, metal research.

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5. It indicates to the worker that you respect him as an intelligent human being.
6. It will help the worker to see the employer's point of view.
7. It will help the worker to remember instructions.
8. It will help the worker to co-operate more closely with others whose work is related to his.
9. It satisfies a man's natural curiosity, and it is more economical to tell him than to have him experiment.

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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 6)

that is calling for more attention at this time or has attracted more attention than anything else I believe before the spinners, the question of light weight tape.

Is Mr. M. R. Adams in the house? Mr. Adams had promised one of the members of the committee that he would talk to us on that subject, but I don't see him here. So we are going to throw the thing open for anybody to discuss. We would like for somebody who has tried this light weight tape to give us your experience and your impression about it. Has somebody tried it? Mr. Long, have you tried it?

John W. Long: Mr. Chairman, I see a man here who has run a test on it, Mr. J. P. Bivins.

J. P. Bivins: I am not in a position to tell you too much about it. I have run a whole lot of tests on it and I have run a lot of experiments; I have run some on old frames and then some on new frames, and my difficulty has been in getting the right speeds and the right travelers on this tape and that tape. On some new frames that I ran I found as high as 10 per cent difference in power consumption, 10 per cent less power consumption. Then I checked some old frames with the old tapes, cut off the old tapes and put on new ones, but in doing this I found that the human element entered into the problem. A different man put the new tapes on, and apparently the tensions were not the same. With a different tension on the tapes it is only natural that there should be a difference in power consumption. Another thing that caused me trouble was that I could not seem to get any accurate measure of speeds on the spindle, whatever the tape.

Now, Mr. Williams over there has one of the tachometers. I took this tachometer and sent it back to the factory for adjustment and it came back. Mr. Williams doesn't know this, but I took tachometers of four other places and I tested spindle speeds, but I didn't get anything, I didn't get any results that I would want published. They just wouldn't go together.

I have been testing a little bit to get my speeds right and to get my tapes right, where I could test a heavy tape, a light tape, and a clipper tape; but I haven't got any results yet that I want to say was accurate.

I can say this, that on new spinning the lighter tape gave me about 10 per cent less power consumption, but when I got on old spinning and cutting them off and sewing the others, I didn't get enough difference to publish. I did have this experience: I had one cotton mill where we had 25 horsepower motors pulling four frames of spinning and the motors were running hot. We called in the Duke Power Company and they made some tests on it. They claimed those motors were pulling 29 horsepower and running hot. The mill called me up and I went up there and we went over it. I looked at the motors, which were all right, and I went down in the spinning room and looked at the tapes and there were about two-thirds of the tapes that were drawn up so tight the spindles were binding and the weights were jammed. I cut off those tapes and we put on tapes with the right tension on them and the motors cooled off and we were all right. Now we wouldn't say that was due to light tapes. At another

mill we cut off clipper tapes and sewed tapes on and we found about seven and a half per cent less power consumption.

I am going to be in a position within a very short time to get the actual speeds together with the kilowatts and give you the difference between heavy tapes and light tapes.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bivins. Now, I see Mr. C. K. Bryant, another electrical engineer; can you tell us about that?

C. K. Bryant: Mr. Dilling, there is not much that I can tell you about that, because the tests are like Mr. Bivins stated, the human element comes in so much it is hard to tell.

But I would like to tell you about one mill last year. We had motors pulling 29 horsepower, running six doffs under that condition. We cut the old tapes off and put on new tapes and that load dropped from 29.25 to 19.4. That is a fraction of over 21 per cent and the spindle speed went from 9,000 even to 9,660. Now, just what happened in sewing these tapes on or the tightness, the tension on there, I do not know; but they were running a very heavy tape, their old tape, and the tape that we put on is a light tape.

Chairman: Mr. Bryant, you don't know what condition that old tape was in?

C. K. Bryant: I don't know exactly, the old tape had been there for some time, it was very hard and brittle.

Chairman: Mr. Williams, have you tried that?

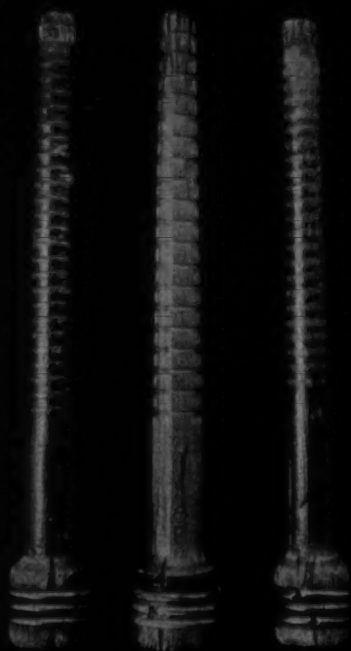
W. N. Williams: No, I haven't tried that yet.

Chairman: Who has tried a light tape?

Recently we made a test, just as simple as we could make it. We ran four frames for 16 hours, kept account of the time we stopped for doffing, and attempted to run them just as near the same time and the same conditions as possible under the two tests. We ran that for that period of time, then the next day we changed all the tapes on the frames from the old to the new light tape. We ran those frames the next day then and within about two minutes' time after we had finished we found that on one day it had stood two minutes more for doffing than the other day, just two minutes' difference on one frame was all the difference there was. And we found that on the new light tape we had a saving of 5.45 per cent. We don't know whether there was any difference in speed or anything else except just to cut off the old tape and put on the new. Now, if we had had the opportunity we would have liked to have changed from the old heavy tape to new heavy tape but we didn't have the opportunity to do that. If we had done that with new heavy tape we might have found a saving with that.

Then in addition to that, the people who are putting out this new light weight tape had one of the big machinery builders of the country to test this with their engineers and they worked on the regular used tape over a period of time of 23.54 kilowatts consumed. Now that was the regular used tape, tape that had been on for some time. They cut that off and put on regular new tape, just new tape, and it showed the power consumption 21.45, a saving of about 2 kilowatts over that period of time.

(Continued on Page 22)



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Personal News

R. J. McCamy, of Lindale, Ga., has accepted a position with the Southern Dyestuff Corporation, Charlotte, N. C.

Harry E. New, who completed the Textile Engineering course at Clemson Textile School in 1935, has recently resigned his work with Clemson Textile School to accept a position with the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. He will be stationed in Boston, Mass.

J. C. Moffitt, Sr., was badly bruised and shaken up when his automobile skidded on a wet highway near Asheboro, N. C., recently, while en route to Winston-Salem, N. C., on a business trip. He is said to be recuperating satisfactorily at his home in Lexington, N. C. He is secretary and treasurer of the Wennonah Cotton Mill Company, of Lexington.

C. W. Geier, of Hazelton, Pa., succeeded W. R. Rosendale as superintendent of Pinehurst Silk Mills at Hemp, N. C., April 16th. Mr. Rosendale resigned several days ago, and is expected to return North to assume other duties in the textile industry. Mr. Geier comes to Hemp with many years' experience in the textile business.

O. M. Mull, former vice-president of the Cleveland Cloth Mills Company of Shelby, N. C., and prominent in State politics several years ago during the administration of Gov. O. Max Gardner, when he served as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, announced that he would be a candidate from Cleveland County for the House of Representatives in the next session of the State General Assembly, subject to the Democratic primary in June.

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Arthur B. Cooke is resigning from his association with Celanese Corporation of America to handle the spun rayon branch of the fabrics business of Callaway Mills, and will operate under W. Linton Howard, it was made known recently.

OBITUARY

THOMAS F. JEFFRESS

Richmond, Va.—Thomas F. Jeffress, 78, widely known Richmond capitalist and business man, long president of King Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., died April 19th at his home, "Meadowbrook Farm," Chesterfield County. He was also chairman of the board of the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company, Richmond.

Of distinguished ancestry, he was a direct descendant of Thomas Jeerson, soldier of the Continental Army in the Revolution. He was a former director of the American Tobacco Company. For half a century, he was an active member of the First Baptist Church of this city. Besides his widow, who was Miss Kate Lee Miller, of Culpepper County, Va., he is survived by a son, Robert M. Jeffress, of Richmond, and a sister, Mrs. Hunter W. Finch, of New York. Mr. Jeffress' death followed an illness of several months.

L. F. WILLIAMS

Tarboro, N. C.—Lamanus Franklin Williams, 56, died at his home recently shortly after suffering a severe heart attack.

Mr. Williams came to Tarboro in 1930 from Martinsville, Va., to assume charge of the weaving room of the Hart Cotton Mill and he held that position until his death.

He was an active member of the Tarboro Junior Order Council, number 13, and was a member of the Ramah Lodge of Masons at Danville, Va. He retained his membership in the Baptist Church at Mocksville, N. C.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Maggie Joyce Williams, of Tarboro; his nephew, Clarence Joyce, of Tarboro; three brothers, F. E. Williams, E. R. Williams and C. V. Williams, all of Winston-Salem; four sisters, Mrs. E. W. Turner, of Mocksville; Mrs. S. B. Garwood, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. K. L. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Floy Williams, of Winston-Salem; his mother, Mrs. J. R. Williams, of Winston-Salem.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

APRIL 30

South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association Spring Meeting to discuss Carding and Spinning. Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., 9:45 A. M.

APRIL 28-29-30

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Annual Meeting. Bon-Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

MAY 7

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Section Spring Meeting, Greensboro, N. C.

MAY 14

South Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting to discuss Weaving and Slashing. Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., 9:30 A. M.



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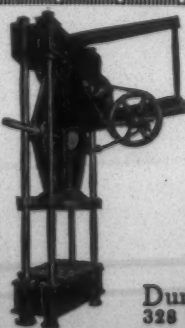


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Style Show Winners Announced

Raleigh, N. C.—Modeling a chic beach costume of her own design, Miss Alma Lee Becton, of Stantonsburg, won the grand prize at the Eleventh Annual Style Show at N. C. State College.

Miss Becton's costume was selected as the best among nearly 150 shown by girls from 11 North Carolina colleges. Material for her costume was designed and woven in the State College Textile School by W. P. Crawley and T. W. Bridges. Miss Becton is a student at Louisburg College.

Winners, listed in order, follow: Delia W. Douglas, Ruth Beaver and Pansy E. Talent, of Appalachian State Teachers' College; Jane Delong, Betty Mowery and Julia Miller, of Catawba; Geraldine Deaver, Anita A. Smith and Lucy Mae Wright, of Elon; Florida Lemmon, Mary Alice Helms and Jane Gibbs, of Flora Macdonald; Carroll Jones, Sue Burdette Lee and Helen McDaniel, of Greensboro College; Jean Holloman, Pauline Davis and Annie Brown, of High Point College; Lillian Brown, Lellah Pittman and Betty Young, of Louisburg College; Kazue Murata, who wore a Japanese costume, Mary Frances White and Jean Beddingfield, of Meredith College; Sarah Roach, Betty Winborne and Doris Asked, of Peace; Evelyn Smith, Irene Davis and Margaret Kornegay, of Queens-Chicora; Betty Oates, Carolyn Reid and Virginia Lee Ibold, of St. Mary's School.

Consolidated Textiles To Reorganize

New York.—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard indicated he would approve the proposed amended plan of reorganization for the Consolidated Textile Corporation which received the approval several weeks ago of Peter B. Olney, Jr., Federal bankruptcy referee.

Olney heard proceedings in the case more than two years, beginning in December, 1935.

Judge Goddard said the success of the plan depended entirely upon the early return of normal business conditions in the textile industry.

The corporation, which has plants in Raleigh, Burlington, and Shelby, N. C., Lynchburg, Va., Pelham, and Lafayette, Ga., Henderson, Ky., and North Adams, Mass., would begin operations, if the plan is approved, with current assets of \$1,044,165 against current liabilities of \$493,933. Total assets are \$5,171,186, being \$94,654 in excess of the stated book liabilities.

Consents to the plan were filed by Isidor J. Kresel, attorney for the company, by holders of more than two-thirds of the outstanding \$2,750,000 first mortgage bonds and by general creditors holding claims totalling \$160,000.

Under the plan, bondholders would receive \$50 principal amount in new 15-year 5 per cent income debentures and 10 new capital shares of stock for each \$100 principal amount of bonds held. Creditors, too, would receive debentures and stock.

Stockholders would receive, for every 10 shares of capital stock owned, warrants to purchase one new capital share at \$4 for the first year and \$5 for the second and third years after confirmation by the court.

Sixty Service Years

Rockingham, N. C.—J. C. Stubbs, who is 79 years of age, on Friday, April 8th, celebrated his sixty years with the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company.

Spinning Mills' Increase Operations

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during March at 101.1 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 98.6 per cent during February this year, and 144.8 per cent during March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31st totalled 26,524,914, of which 22,288,098 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,549,720 and 22,356,638 for February this year, and 27,103,076 and 24,536,254 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totalled 6,485,003, or an average of 245 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,588,526,740 and 210 for February this year, and 8,352,662,065 and 308 for March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31st in cotton-growing States totalled 18,793,508, of which 16,790,022 were active at some time during the month, compared with 18,809,376 and 16,882,508 for February this year, and 18,952,236 and 17,760,252 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March in cotton-growing States totalled 5,063,517,605, or an average of 269 hours per spindle in place, compared with 4,383,169,001 and 233 for February this year, and 6,374,864,652 and 336 for March last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for March by States follow:

Alabama, 473,732,767 and 248; Georgia, 838,301,291 and 258; Mississippi, 54,128,812 and 261; North Carolina, 1,498,446,060 and 247; South Carolina, 1,716,099,029 and 302; Tennessee, 188,141,328 and 314; Texas, 75,908,724 and 301; Virginia, 177,586,444 and 280.

Textile Group To Do Research

Washington.—The Textile Foundation, a committee of manufacturers and government officials, has initiated a new program of scientific research to promote the uses and improvement of textiles.

The Foundation, holding its annual meeting, re-elected Franklin W. Hobbs, of Lawrence, Mass., chairman. Hobbs is president of the Arlington Mills and represents the wool industry on the committee; Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, N. C., represented cotton, and Frank B. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., represented silk. Secretary of Commerce Roper and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace are ex-officio members.

Hobbs said details of the research had not been completed, but it would be financed as other activities of the Foundation have been financed, out of the \$1,250,000 fund created out of the profit Americans made on a huge quantity of dyestuffs contributed by Germany in lieu of reparations after the World War.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Our New Building

WE have finished moving into our new building at 218 West Morehead Street, in Charlotte, and will welcome visits from our friends.

Already many mill men and traveling men have called and we have had the pleasure of showing them over what we believe to be the best arranged and most modern publishing plant in the two Carolinas, if not in the entire South.

The building runs entirely through a block, so as to give us a rear entrance from the next street. With the exception of the front, it is of standard mill construction with six inches of flooring, steel protection sash and a cork insulated roof.

The front is modernistic and features black and cream glass with plate glass doors and office windows and a special type of face brick produced from shale.

The day signs are of cream glass with black letters painted in depressions made with sand blasts. The night signs are red and blue neon tubes.

The appearance of the front has attracted much attention and many have declared that it is the most attractive business building front in Charlotte if not in this section.

It was difficult to park anywhere near our old location, but we now have excellent parking facilities, including an adjoining lot of 87 feet. Most persons entering Charlotte from

Gastonia, Kings Mountain, Shelby, Spartanburg and Greenville pass our building.

We extend an invitation to all to pay us a visit and to inspect our equipment.

Violent Collection of Dues

SOMETHING new is developing in union circles if we are to judge by the following:

Flint, Mich.—A dues' collecting campaign by the United Automobile Workers closed the Fisher Body Plant No. 1 of the General Motors Corporation.

The union picketed the Fisher plant as employees arrived for work, turning away all non-union employees and all union members who could not show receipts for their current union dues.

Within a short time the south unit was shut down because there were not enough employees at work to man it. About 9 a. m. the entire plant was closed.

The labor racketeers have reached the point that they refuse to allow American citizens work unless and until they have paid the dues demanded by them and we have not the slightest doubt that their illegal and high handed action will be sustained and approved by the National Labor Relations Board.

Labor racketeers may be able to stand outside of Michigan plants and drive away all those who could not or would not pay them, but Labor Board or no Labor Board, we believe that they will run into considerable trouble if they ever try that plan at a Southern cotton mill.

Most of the Southern mill employees come of rugged mountain stock and have the inherited idea that they are free men.

There may be a few weaklings among them but we would like to be around when some labor racketeer stops the average employee and tells him that he can not go to work until he pays him the dues which have been assessed against him.

Hospitalization Insurance

HOSPITALIZATION insurance, although it is not called insurance, has made considerable progress in several sections and especially in North Carolina.

The plan provides that a person or a group make certain weekly or monthly payments and thereby secure free hospitalization when illness overtakes them.

It appears to be an excellent plan and several mills have under consideration group hospitalization for their employees, but the entire plan is still in an experimental stage and we advise going very slow about taking out group policies.

Although the hospitalization plan is insur-

ance, it has not, in North Carolina at least, been placed under the Insurance Commissioner, and there are, as yet, no safeguards and no uniform plan of accounting and no reserve requirements.

We understand that the two big companies in North Carolina use entirely different systems of accounting and that the two systems when applied to the same books would show an entirely different financial reserve.

Hospitalization insurance for an individual or a family seems to be a very good safeguard, but we advise textile plants to go slow about taking group policies until the present experiment can be given a more definite test and until the plan is placed under an Insurance Commissioner who can require uniform accounting and establish definite reserve requirements.

Loyalists or Rebels

IF there is any one thing which makes us tired it is the constant reference to those who hold the Government of Spain as "loyalists."

The so-called "loyalists" are a group of Socialists and Communists who, with the assistance of persons sent by Russia, overthrew the Government of Spain.

The loyalists are rebels and those who are now called "rebels" are supporters of the former Government, trying to retake that which was taken away from them by rebels who are now called loyalists.

The Reason

IN the weekly letter of a business forecasting firm we note the following:

The surprising thing about President Roosevelt's program is not its spectacular dimensions, nor its inflationary flavor, but rather the fact that the same President who was so notable for prompt action in the 1933 emergency waited so long in the present exigency.

We were told, as far back as February, by a man in close touch with President Roosevelt, that there would be an immense outpouring of Government funds through donations and loans, but the same man said that President Roosevelt wished to hold back as long as possible in order that the boom in business might be in full bloom in October and result in the re-election of another Roosevelt Congress. He said in February that President Roosevelt was afraid that if he primed the pump too early it might slow down before the election.

This explanation answers the question asked above.

PITY THE POOR UMPIRE

By BRESSLER



THE above cartoon by Bressler appeared in many newspapers and was undoubtedly intended to arouse sympathy for the National Labor Relations Board.

The public, however, have no sympathy for a crooked umpire who makes his decisions solely for the benefit of the side he favors, and most of those who know the attitude and actions of the present Board will agree that if they are receiving the treatment pictured in this cartoon, it is well deserved, and most honest men have such a contempt for crooked umpires that they would like to participate in the missile throwing.

His Unemployment Insurance

HENRY BYRD, textile worker, of Tarboro, N. C., lost his job, but found part-time work during the next three weeks that earned him a partial income.

He submitted his record to the State Unemployment Compensation Commission—and received a check for one cent, the difference between what he actually earned during the time and what the commission would have paid him if he had been completely unemployed.

Mr. Byrd took the check to the bank and was informed there would be a service charge of 10 cents to cash it.

If I had a dime, I would not want the penny, observed Mr. Byrd, and he decided to keep the check as a souvenir of an a beneficent Government.



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Mill News Items

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—To employ approximately 150 workers, a new garment manufacturing plant will be opened here, according to an announcement made by the promoters of the new industry. For the present the manufacturing company's name is being withheld. The payroll will be \$50,000 annually. The new industry is scheduled to open at an early date.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Company, at Lincolnton, has begun the manufacture of chenille and candlewick bedspreads.

R. P. Dicks, president of the plant, announced that workers are busily engaged in making samples of the spreads that are to be manufactured on a large scale in the plant.

VALPARISO, FLA.—The Valpariso Hosiery Mill is now in operation, with almost full capacity, and shipment of full-fashioned hosiery to Northern markets is being made weekly.

The hosiery mill building is newly constructed, modern in every way with up-to-date heating plant.

Twelve machines of the best pattern have been installed and more than 40 people are already employed which will be added to when all machines are in operation.

William Smith and Joseph Szervo are the operators.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Mercury Cotton Mill, in North Charlotte, a unit of the Martel Mills Corporation, has suspended operations at least until May 2nd, according to a report from the management.

Approximately 170 operatives are employed in this plant, which has been working on a curtailed schedule in recent weeks.

At the mill's office it was reported that work will be resumed May 2nd unless trade developments in the meantime make further curtailment of production advisable.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—According to an announcement made by L. A. York, superintendent of the construction work for the Cannon Mills Company, work is scheduled to be completed within approximately three months on an addition to the Cannon Mills Company's bleachery, which will be an enlargement to the storage division. The new addition, which is scheduled to begin at once, will adjoin the present gray goods department. It will be of modern brick construction.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Ingram Manufacturing Company announces plans for the enlargement of the yarn manufacturing division.

Miss Curtis Snell, who has been in charge of the Colorug division for approximately eight years and who has played a large part in designing and styling the colorug fabrics, has resigned and is secretary of the newly-organized Tennessee Tufting Company.

The new company has completed a contract and machinery lease, whereby the company takes over the long established tufted rug, bedspread and bathrug department of the Ingram Manufacturing Company.

Mill News Items

The large building which is located at Twenty-fourth and Heiman streets has been secured by the new company and is being renovated for the new concern. The new company will manufacture and sell its products branded as "Ingram Quality" rugs, bathmats and bedspreads.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Announcement is made by Robert Jackson, secretary and treasurer of the newly-organized Gastonia Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill, that the subscription list for the new hosiery industry has been extended from \$150,000 to \$160,000, and that May 1st is the final date on which one may take stock. The subscribed stock has now reached the \$156,000 mark and \$4,000 more may be subscribed, however, May 1st is the closing date. This means that the new plant will be larger and will contain one or two more machines than had been first planned when the \$150,000 was the proposed capital stock.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Jackson Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this city, will probably begin operations at once, it was learned from W. M. Field, officer of the firm, following the issuing of a certificate of incorporation for the concern by the Secretary of State.

The new firm, organized with Dr. W. L. Jackson, J. Archie Myatt and W. M. Field as incorporators, recently purchased the assets of the Huntley-Jackson Company, this city, under an order of Federal District Court in Greensboro. The new mill is working out a line of samples now, and is making plans to resume the manufacture of hosiery immediately, Mr. Field said.

The company, he added, expects to re-employ as many of the employees of the Huntley-Jackson Company as possible. Huntley-Jackson closed down last November 3rd under Section 77-B proceedings, all operations having been suspended since that time. The charter of the new concern authorizes the manufacture and sale of hosiery with \$100,000 authorized capital and \$75,000 subscribed stock.

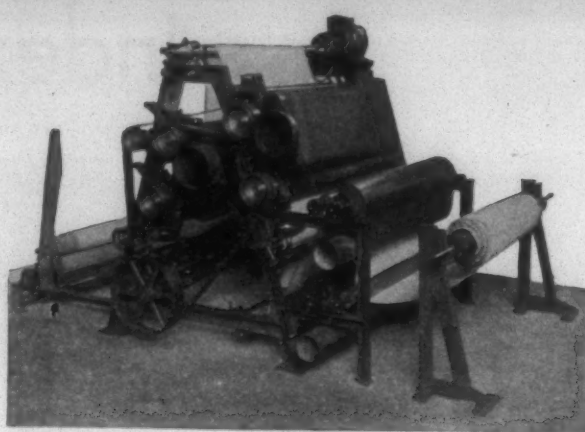
HICKORY, N. C.—Stockholders of the Ross Fabrics, Inc., newly-organized textile concern at Morganton, elected a board of nine directors at their initial meeting, and the board in turn named its officers.

James F. McGimsey, of Morganton, was chosen president of the corporation, J. H. Gaston, also of Morganton, vice-president, and Charles H. Ross, of Hickory, secretary-treasurer.

They were elected from the board, which includes also, H. L. Shuey, R. O. Huffman, Dr. E. W. Phifer, Frank C. Patton, Dr. J. B. Helms and H. L. Riddle, all of Morganton.

The corporation, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, will manufacture upholstery and tapestry materials. Production will be in charge of Mr. Ross, who has had extensive experience with leading textile mills in this section.

Arrangements have been made for purchase and installation of a 50-loom unit, with 75 to be employed.



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LET US tell you about Laurel Emulsions and Softeners and how their application gives your yarns better knitting qualities . . . better softening, lubricating, conditioning, twist setting of processed or grey, carded or combed knitting yarns. Backed by over 15 years' experience in the treatment of cotton yarns for leading processors and spinners.

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New Dissolver For Cellulose Built

A new dissolver for handling cellulose, particularly for rayon, has been developed by the Patterson Foundry & Machine Co., East Liverpool, O. This machine is an undergeared type to be used where low headroom makes necessary the lowest possible over-all height of the machine.

While this new machine is offered for use in the rayon industry for dissolving xanthate, it is also well adapted to the dissolving of cellulose of all types, as well as for the dissolving of many other products. This machine is built in both plain and macketed types and in a number of sizes.

"Wool" From Rayon

A textile fiber that looks and feels like wool can be made from artificial silk by the use of alcohol, according to a patent granted to Arthur von Weinberg of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hans Rein of Bad Homburg and Otto D. Eisenhut of Heidelberg, Germany. (No. 2,109,306.)

The new fiber, say the inventors, possesses warmth, softness, elasticity and strength approaching that of natural wool.

In preparing this artificial wool the inventors start with artificial silk known as "copper-silk." Such a silk is made by dissolving cotton or some other cellulosic material in a special copper-containing chemical solution called "cuprammonium solution." The solution is spun through fine nozzles to form filaments.

If these filaments are washed and dried or dehydrated in the ordinary manner, the lustrous "copper" silk or cuprammonium artificial silk of commerce is obtained. What the inventors have discovered is that by carefully dehydrating or removing the water from the filaments by means of alcohol the filaments change from "silk" to artificial wool. Their process uses a series of baths containing alcohol of increasing concentration, from 30 per cent to 95 per cent. The filaments after being spun are passed through these baths in succession. The alcohol gradually extracts the water from them.—*Science Digest.*

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MARIGOLD, double orange. Achimenes bulbs, purple, 3 dozen and 3 blue bulbs, 50c; Verbenas, Blood Red Perennial Phlox, Orchid, 35c dozen; postage paid. Mrs. F. B. Garriss, Eutawville, S. C.

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CHRYSAANTHEMUMS — Large yellow, bronze, ball white, cream white, \$1; 15 small pink, white, button yellow, \$1.20. Miss Maggie Luper, Sharpsburg, N. C.

MILLION treated genuine Porto Rica Sweet Potato Plants, being shipping April 15, \$1.50 per thousand delivered by mail. Collect express in five to 10 thousand lots or more, \$1.00 thousand. Genuine Louisiana plants, 25 cents per thousand higher. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tomato Plants also. South Carolina Plant & Seed Co., Conway, S. C.

MIXED colors iris, Sweet Williams, perennial phlox, gladiolus, cannas, pink, white, red, yellow, lavender, salmon with redeye, apple blossom, pink thrift, all 20c a dozen. Mixed color dahlias, 40c dozen. Pink, white, red, yellow pond lilies, 10c each. Mrs. Tea Williams, Rt. 2, Marietta, S. C.

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Victoria Mill To Consider Reduction Of Capital Stock

Rock Hill, S. C.—Notice is given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Cotton Mill is called to be held at the office on Monday, May 9th, at 8 p. m., at Rock Hill, for the purpose of considering a resolution passed by the board of directors on February 5, 1937, reducing the capital stock of the said cotton mill \$50,000.

Peru's Cotton Exports Decline

Washington.—Cotton exports from during January and February, 1938, totalled 2,754 metric tons, a sharp decline from the 3,815 metric tons exported during the two corresponding months of 1937, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the office of the American Commercial Attache at Lima.

The outstanding decrease in the exports of Peruvian cotton during January and February occurred in shipments of Pima variety reflecting the 1937 drought in the Piura district.

Exports to the United Kingdom during the first two months of the current year, amounting to 1,107 tons, were much smaller than shipments during the corresponding period of the preceding year amounting to 2,653 tons. Cotton exports to Germany, however, amounting to 1,194 tons during the first two months, increased considerably when compared with the 539 tons during the corresponding period of 1937.

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New York



Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—In most cases, the flurry of buying of two weeks ago quieted down last week. Most of the important operators seemed to have decided to watch the situation from the sidelines for the time being, leaving the field to the small buyers, who have been fairly active, and who stepped in and bought their needs. This business was done at full asking price, so was not unwelcome to the mills.

While demand was in no way equal to the week before, it was not stagnant. Inquiries were fairly numerous, and most commission houses were kept fairly busy filling small mailed and telephoned orders. Sentiment was cheery and mills had no trouble in holding prices at the levels recently established. It is anticipated that there will be a short period of quiet while buyers analyze the market and the possible effects of the general curtailment that is now in effect in most manufacturing centers.

Reports from finished goods markets varied. While sales of finished goods have undoubtedly increased, the gains have not kept pace with the upturn in sales of gray goods. Buyers who accumulated large quantities of gray goods at prices $\frac{1}{4}$ c under present levels appear to be well content with the purchases they made and are not likely to re-enter the market until they have used up some of them. Nevertheless, most buyers are watching curtailment developments very closely and further reductions in output are likely to be followed by renewed bursts of demand for gray goods. Some second hand print cloths were on offer but the quantities were small. In most instances resellers were quoting 1-16c to $\frac{1}{8}$ c under the market.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Staple gingham	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There have been additional sales of carded and combed peeler yarn this week at slightly better prices than those previously noted. Such buying remains scattered, but in some quarters it is pointed out that some of the orders are from buyers known as shrewd judges, who during the winter refused to follow up the tentative advance then in progress. They evidently expect yarn quotations to improve. In addition, buyers of similar caliber are reported calling in their contract yarn more freely.

This may be due to some extent to the recurrent reports of inability of the yarn mills to obtain good quality cotton at anything less than a stiff premium. Spinners state that this is the worst year for cotton since 1931, and that they are unable to produce their customary quality of yarn from the majority of the cotton they are able to purchase at the present time.

In combed peeler ply yarns, some sources have advanced their quotations to a level which makes them roughly about 4 or 5 cents higher than corresponding single numbers. It is claimed that mercerizers are paying these advances for gray yarn. The single yarns are asserted to be finding purchases occasionally at a half-cent above rates recently prevailing.

For standard white all-cotton yarns breaking 130 to 135 pounds, quotation in some quarters is 26 cents basis of 30s/2 warps. It is expected from now on, with any consistent encouragement from cotton, standard yarn rates will again pull away gradually from the level at which ordinary carded yarn is being quoted. It is pointed out that relatively very little good yarn was sold at low prices since April 1st.

Leading yarn distributors are shying off from any expressions regarding the possibility of inflation talk inducing the trade to stock up heavily with yarn. They believe such an outcome would be delayed for some months.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
24s	21
28s	22
32s	23
36s	24
40s	25

Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
24s	21
28s	22
32s	23
36s	24
40s	25

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
24s	22
28s	23
32s	24
36s	25
40s	26

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
24s	22
28s	23
32s	24
36s	25
40s	26

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
20s	21½
30s	26½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18½
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21

Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16½
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

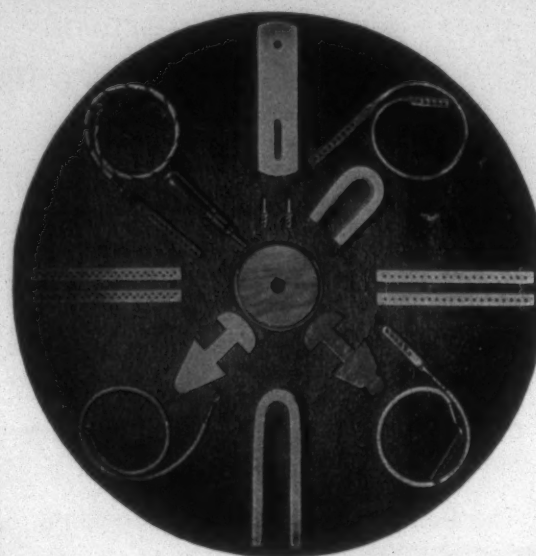
Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16
12s, 2-ply	16½
16s, 2-ply	17½
20s, 2-ply	19½
30s, 2-ply	23½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20½
22s	21½
24s	22½
26s	23½
28s	24½
30s	25½

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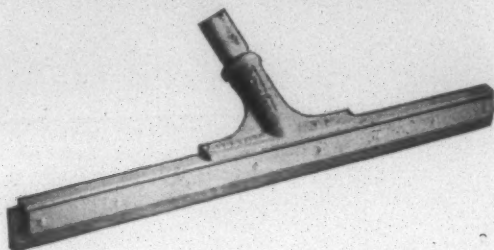
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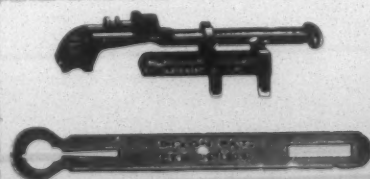
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Bristol, R. I.

Gaston County Division S. T. A. Discusses Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 8)

Then they put on the new light weight tape and they found 19.36; they saved about two kilowatts there. So they report a saving of 3.13 kilowatts over that period of time and a saving of 13.90 per cent in power. Now, we think that those people won't put that out under their name or over their name unless they felt like it was accurate.

Now, just what they might get on this new light tape, after it had run until it had become old, is another question; that has not been tried because I don't know of anybody that has that tape on long enough to try it.

There are four conditions under which the tape should be tested: old regular tape, new regular tape, old light tape, and new light tape. Because there is a different condition under all of those, the four different points.

Now, has anybody else tested this tape or had any experience with it that they can give us any information on it? Would the life of it be long enough to justify the additional expense, will the increased speed and justify the additional expense, will the power saving justify it? Who can tell us something on that? Have you tried it, Mr. Richie?

Mr. Richie: I have not.

Chairman: How about you, Mr. Sherman?

S. H. Sherman: I have recently bought one roll of tape, but I haven't had it long enough to give any results on it. Testing power and speeds require instruments which the small mill do not have, at least we do not have them, and our methods of testing would be rather crude.

We did, however, a little over a year ago, change from the regular tape to the heavy tape used with the clipper fastener. They require a tape which is sixteenth of an inch thick and that is somewhat heavier than the tape used in the regular cotton mill. Our results were that this was distinctly unfavorable as to the length of service—we hoped to have it last longer and found that it didn't. We found that we got a reduction in spindle speed of about two hundred revolutions a minute. There seemed to be no difference in the twist, so we assume that is due to the heavier load which slowed down the motors. On the basis of those results we are hoping that the lighter tape will work the other way and give us a substantial saving. But we haven't tested it long enough to know yet.

Chairman: All of us will be trying it, no doubt, and the question will be before us for sometime; so I would like for you, when you do try it, to keep some record of what you find so that our next meeting you can report what results you have been able to secure from it. Are there any other questions or remarks on this subject?

John W. Long: Mr. Chairman, I think in making a test on these tapes, first try your own tape you are using and adjust that right, because sometime ago I made a test on a four frame drive, pulling four frames, and cut off all tape that was tight or too loose and got tapes all correct, and it showed a saving of two horsepower, using the same tape.

Mr. Bivins: The only question I would like to ask,

was this, and it is for my own information: What method—they tell me that it increases the spindle speed, the lighter tape—what method do they use in taking the spindle speed?

Chairman: I think they call the machine a stroboscope, I don't know how you spell it, but I think that is what they call it.

Mr. Bivins: That is one of the methods of taking it, but has anybody been using a tachometer in taking those speeds and have you gotten any accurate results? That is what I want to get. I want to get the accurate method of getting those speeds.

Saw Tooth Appearance On Some Ply Yarn

Chairman: After the meeting, I have the report which I will be glad for you to look over that will give you the information you want, I think.

Is there anything else on this question? Well, we will pass on to the next one, No. 6, "*What causes some ply yarn to have a saw tooth appearance and feel?*" One person wanted this question discussed. I would like to know what makes some ply yarn have a saw tooth appearance? Has anybody ever made any that way? Mr. Williams has. All right, Mr. Williams, tell us something about that.

W. N. Williams: All that I ever saw in this corkscrew was one thread was larger than the other.

Chairman: Do you know of any other cause that could produce that effect?

W. N. Williams: No, I do not.

Chairman: It could be produced by one spool on the twister pulling tighter than the others.

W. N. Williams: Well, it would have to be mighty strong yarn to pull that tight.

Cockled Yarn in Three-Ply Yarn

Chairman: Has anybody else had any trouble with that? Who could tell us something about that? Well, we will pass on. The No. 7 question, "*Why does cockled yarn show up more in three-ply than two-ply, both being the same count?*" One man has been having trouble with that. The three-ply showed up but the other didn't.

H. G. Winget: Suppose they were all three cockled? (Laughter.)

Chairman: Can anybody give us anything on that, why it is?

H. G. Winget: Seriously, Mr. Dilling, if one or two of the threads were cockled, it would stand out, wouldn't it, more in three-ply than in two? There would just be more yarn showing.

Chairman: I wouldn't think it would stand out more, because one strand is only one-third of the body. Two-ply is half of it.

H. G. Winget: The question says, "Why does cockled yarn show up more in three-ply than two-ply, both being the same count?" The question assumes that it does.

(Continued next week)

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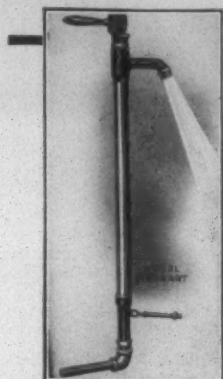
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